Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 7TH 1828. [NUMBER 1979.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 8th Instant.

WHITE Jean, Grey Cumberbands, Glass Ware, Spare Saddlery, and a variety of other articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A GREY ARAB

SADDLE HORSE,

6 YEARS OLD, HEIGHT 14-1½

The property of a Gentleman leaving India.

Meadows Street, 7th May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs,

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 8th Instant.

AT ONE O'CLOCK

A HIGH CAST

CHESNUT ARAB

SADDLE HORSE,

Seven years Old, height 14-1,

AND A

Black Charger,

Belonging to an Officer leaving England

ALSO

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

A NEAT

DENNET

Only 6 months Driven,

Buggy Horse

AND NEARLY NEW

HARNESS.

A

DOUBLE FOLED

TENT

SINGLE POLED DITTO

BECHOBA AND ROWTY.

Meadows Street, 7th May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

On FRIDAY the 16th Instant,

AT THE

RESIDENCE

OF

THE REVD. MR. YOUNG

CHING-POOGLY,

THE Neat HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Breakfast Dinner and Dessert Sets of English China, Glassware, Collections of Books &c.

A NEAT

ENGLISH BUILT

CHARIOT

PAIR OF CAPITAL

ARAB HORSES

AND HARNESS.

AND A

BUGGY

AND HARNESS.

The Property will be on view two Days prior to the Sale and Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 7th May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A CAPITAL GREY

ARAB HORSE.

Seven years Old, height 14 hands and perfectly Sound.

PRICE Rs. 500.

Meadows Street, 7th May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

THE PROPERTY OF A LADY

A VERY handsome HARP LUTE, made by *Light.* These instruments now so fashionable in England Resemble the pedal Harp, with the advantage of being Portable, are very easily learned and a beautiful accompaniment for the voice,

Price including a BOOK of Instructions with a Selection of new Music, tuning Key, Case, and set of Spare Strings &c. Rs. 150.

Meadows Street, 7th May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEAT

CALCUTTA BUILT

B. IROUCHE

PRICE Rs. 1500.

Meadows Street, 7th May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A CHESNUT Lady's Saddle Horse, 7 years old, height 14-3, with Saddle and Bridle complete, parted with for no fault whatever.

PRICE RUPEES 700.

Meadows Street, 7th May 1828.

FOR SALE,

CARBONELL AND SON'S CLARET.

AT the warehouse of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, a fresh lot now imported per ship Janet, Captain Andrew Dett, from London, a few half and quarter chests of CARBONEL'S first growth of ENGLISH CLARET, at 40 Rupees per dozen, and a few quarter chests of ditto second growth Claret at 30 Rupees per dozen. Terms Cash.

(3) *Bombay, 7th May* 1828.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

This Day WEDNESDAY the 7th Inst.

AT A GODOWN IN

KITSONS BUILDINGS.

SUNDRY articles of IRON WORK recovered from the wreck of the Ship TYNE, and at one o'Clock two ANCHORS of about 20 cwt. each, and 142 fathoms of IRON CABLE.

Bombay, 7th May 1828.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT MR. JAMES ALEXANDER is authorized from this date to Sign our firm "per Procuration."

RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

Rampart Row, 1st May 1828.

This Day,

WEDNESDAY the 7th Instant.

FRITH Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT THEIR ROOMS

THE FOLLOWINGS GOODS.

VIZ.

CHINTZES, Long Cloths, Mull, and Scotch Muslins, Bengal, and English worked Lady's Gowns and Childrens Frocks, Figured Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gauze Ditto, Shawl Dresses, Cotton Fancey Borders for Couches or Cots, Ladies Stockings, Elegant assortments of Amber Beads, a Case of Cutlery, numerous articles of Furniture, English Captains Biscuit in Prime order, with a variety of other articles.

AND

On WEDNESDAY next the 14th they will Sell a Collection of Elegant Coloured, Prints framed and varnished, recently imported the same are now on view in their Long Room.

Nisbet Lane, 7th May 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

THE following Popular and valuable Works, for Sale.

VIZ.

Cronicles of the Canongate Elegantly Half Bound, ... Rs. 25

Constables Miscellany a novel and interesting Selection from the most Esteem'd modern authors 14 vols. Handsomely ¼ bound Gilt and Letter'ed. . . . . } 100 Rs.

Ancient Ballads and Songs. 1 vol. 6"

With a variety of Stationary Blank Books &c.

THEY HAVE ALSO,

Exposed for Sale a variety of Writing Desks. Bible and Prayer Books handsomely bound, in moorocco and numerous other articles in the above line.

Nesbit Lane, 7th May 1828.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A CHESTNUT Saddle Horse, 4 years old, 14-1 high, but recently imported from the Gulph, price Rs. 300

A Bay Ditto, 4 years old 275

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE & CO.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE Received for Sale on Commission, a variety of Fancy Toys, Pincushions, Work Boxes, Views of the Thames Tunnel, &c. &c. &c. Pries moderate.

HODGSON'S BEER,

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION,

AT 110 RS. PER HHD.

APPLY TO FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane 7th May 1828.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

AT

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

A HANDSOME Lady's Gold Watch, Horizontal movement, capped and Jewelled, richly chased rim and gold dial plate, by D. and W. Baird.

PRICE RUPEES 400.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SMALL Assortment of China Cotton Flannel, and Curtain Gauze, for Sale on commission,

1st Sort Flannel, per piece of 11 yard . . . . . Rs. 9 per piece

2d " Ditto Ditto " 8

Curtain Gauze, " " 8

ALSO,

A few elegantly worked China Gauze Ladies Dresses, of the most approved patterns, and of beautiful texture, price Rs. 25 each.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE Received, for Sale on Commission, an assortment of handsome Amber Necklaces, Price from 3 to 20 Rs. each.

ALSO,

A large assortment of richly worked fine Muslin Dresses.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AT

FRITH Bomanjee and Co's.

A HANDSOME Diamond Necklace Earrings and Broach price . . . . . Rs. 4500

A very Handsome Gold Bracelet with ornamented Crysophrase Clasp 200

A Pair of Handsome Pearl Bracelets with Brilliant Clasps Buckle and Earrings to correspond 4000

An Elegand Pair of Brilliant and Emerald Earrings 2500

A very rich pair of Emerald Ditto. 1100

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

AT

FRITH Bomanjee and Co's.

THE

UNDERMENTIONED CARRIAGES VIZ.

A HANDSOME Town built Barouchette (with Harness). Rs. 2800

A Handsome second hand Landau 1800

A very neat Hamburgh built Barouchette, ... 1800

A Handsome London built Stanhope and Harness of the best materials. 1600

A very neat Stanhope and Harness. 1150

A Ditto Ditto Dennet and Harness. 1150

With a variety of Buggies and Carriages.

Nesbit Lane, 7th May 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE just received, for sale, on Commission, a very neat Cottage PIANO FORTE, with tuning fork, key, and spare strings, by Butcher. Accompanying it is a handsome stuffed chintz cover, or protector from the ill effects of the Land Winds.

ALSO

A very Superior GRAND PIANO, by Broadwood with spare Strings tuning fork &c. recently imported.

PRICE 1600 Rs.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT in a certain Cause now pending on the Equity Side of the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, in which EDWARD SAMUEL MOORAT and JOHN MOORAT are Complainants, and the Reverend SARKJES THEODORE and another are Defendants,—A WRIT OF INJUNCTION, dated this 12th day of April 1828, has been issued, by the Order and under the Seal of the said Court, to RESTRAIN the Defendant Sarkies Theodore, his Attornies and Agents, from selling, disposing of, or otherwise parting or dealing with the following Company's Securities, viz.

No. 137 of 2406 for	Sicca Rs.		1,00,000
" 138 of 2406 for	"	"	1,00,000
" 139 of 2406 for	"	"	1,00,000
" 293 of 2395 for	"	"	1,00,000
" 412 of 2395 for	"	"	7,000

or any or either of the said Securities or any part thereof respectively or from transferring the said several Securities, or any or either of them, or any part thereof respectively.

The Public are therefore hereby cautioned from purchasing or receiving any or either of the said several Securities, and which are the Securities mentioned in the Advertisement dated 24th March last, which appeared in the Madras Government Gazette published on the 27th March last.

And it is requested, that if the said several Securities, or any or either of them, shall be offered for Sale, that immediate Notice thereof be given to the said Complainants at Madras.

Madras, 12th April, 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

SODA WATER in Pint Bottles, from SCHWEPPE of London in Casks of 6 dozen each, at Six Rupees

Bombay, 7th May 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

A VERY handsome London Built STANHOPE, with a Set of BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS.

Bombay, 30th April 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS.
SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO.

A FEW Pipes very superior rich Old MADEIRA WINE per Mountstuart Elphinstone (Captain Ritchie), from Messrs. Newton, Gordon, Murdock and Scott, of Madeira, at . . Rs. 700 per Pipe.

ALSO,

A few cases of CHAMPAIGNE, at Rs. 40 per Dozen.

Bombay, 7th May 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
(RECEIVED PER SHIP EXMOUTH.)

VERY superior White SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, in cases of 3 and 6 dozen each, ... at 40 Rs. per doz.
Fine PALE SHERRY, in Butts . . . . . at 900 Rs. per Butt.

Bombay, 7th May 1828.

Bombay Education Society.

MR. JOSEPH NEWALL, having been appointed to the Situations of SCHOOL MASTER and COLLECTOR of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, on the resignation of MR. JOHN MORGAN. It is requested that remittances and Payments on account of the Society may in future be made to MR. NEWALL.

T. CARR,
Secretary.

Bombay, May 3rd 1828.

GEORGE OSBORN & CO.
COMMISSION AGENTS,

Have the pleasure to submit to the notice of

MESSES, FAMILIES
AND
GENTLEMEN.
RESIDENT IN THE INTERIOR.

THE following fine and fresh SUPPLIES, which they can procure at the prices stated, viz.

Madeira Wine L. P. in Pipe, at		Rs. 600 and 700
Do	per Doz.	18 and 24 Rs.
Sherry Wine	do. at	24 and 28 do.
Port Wine	do. at	18, 24 & 28 do.
Vin de Grave	do. at	20 and 24 do.
Champaigne L M.	do. at	40 and 50 do.
Clarets . . . . L M.	do. at	30 and 36 do.
Brandy . . . . L M.	do. at	15 and 18 do.
Hodgson's Pale Ale	do. at	9 . . . . . do.
Cheeses, Pine, Glocester &c	lb. at	1¼ and 1½ do
Hams, York and Westphalia	do. at	½ 50 do. ¼ do.

WITH Oilman's Stores and Confectionary of all kinds.

G. O. and Co. will faithfully and punctually execute all commissions entrusted to their management, and will be glad to receive, and if possible comply with, proposals for payment by monthly remittances.

Regimental Canteens and up-country Stores, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

FINE OLD SHERRY (Pale and Brown) in Butt and Hogshead, at . . . . . Rs. 900 per Butt.
Ditto Ditto in six or three Dozen Cases, at Rs. 23 per Doz.
First Growth Claret from TODD AND BOSANQUET in Six dozen Casses, at Rs. 40 per Doz.

Nesbit Lane, 7th May 1828.

THOMAS MATHIES,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,
HAS RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A BOX Chronometer, by John Arnold and Son,
A Silver Chronometer, by Brockbank,
A Gold Chronometer by Arnold,
and
A Gold Chronometer, by D. and W. Morice.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

A CARD.

THOMAS MATHIES,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Presidency and its Dependencies, that any Orders he may be favoured with in the Manufacturing branches of Gold and SILVER and REGIMENTAL ORNAMENTS &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a superior style of workmanship.

Bombay, No. 7, Forbes Street.

Passengers to Greenock
THE WELL KNOWN
FAST SAILING BARQUE,
FORTUNE,
400 TONS,
J. Gilkison,
COMMANDER.

HAS comfortable accommodation for a few Passengers, and will positively be despatched on Thursday the 15th May.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 7th May 1828.

Passage to Liverpool,
THE NEW BRIG
Gleniffer,
318 TONS,
R. Stevenson,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail positively on the 20th May.—Apply at the Office of MESSRS. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 7th May 1828

Passage to the Clyde,
THE FINE NEW SHIP
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,
OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,
DUNCAN RITCHIE,
COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched to Port Glasgow on the 25th instant, having her cargo already engaged. This ship has elegant geon. Apply to the COMMANDER, on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 7th May 1828.

For Freight to London,
LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK,
THE BRITISH BUILT BRIG
RECOVERY,
OF 204 TONS,
Robert Patterson,
COMMANDER.

EXPECTED in all this month, and will have an early despatch.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO.

Bombay 7th May 1828.

For Freight to London,
THE NEW BRITISH BUILT BRIG
JANET,
OF 300 TONS,
Andrew Dott,
COMMANDER,

APPLY to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO.

Bombay, 7th May 1828.

For Freight to London,
OR LIVERPOOL,
THE FINE SHIP
THOMAS RITCHIE,
OF 400 TONS,
Capt. A. Alexander.

WILL have dispatch for either of the above Ports, as freight may be offered.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 7th May 1828.

For Passage to London
THE FINE SHIP
MEDINA,
OF 500 TONS.

WAS to leave England in all November, and may be daily expected here during this month.

The Vessel has lately undergone a thorough repair, has been elegantly fitted up for the accommodation of Passengers; and will have an early dispatch from this.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 7th May 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE.
THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange, per sett		Rs.	" 2 "
Powers of Attorney, each		"	" 2 "
Interest Bonds,	do.	"	" 2 "
Respondentia Bonds	do.	"	1 " "
Policies of Insurance	do.	"	1 " "
Bills of Lading	per set	"	" 2 "
Price Currents	each	"	" 2 "

Bombay, 30th April 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH APRIL 1828.

No. 110 of 1828.—The following appointments are made in the Engineer Corps.

Lieutenant W. B. Goodfellow, to be Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

Lieut. James Kilner to be Assistant to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle 28th April 1828.

No. 111 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Proclamation, issued from the General Department, be published in General Orders for the information of the Army.

PROCLAMATION.

The Honorable Major General SIR JOHN MALCOLM G. C. B. &c. &c. Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and the territories subordinate thereto being about to proceed to the Mahabaleshwer Hills is pleased to declare, that during his absence from the Seat of Government, he will execise all the powers which are vested in him by law when in Council at the Presidency; will in the Governor's absence, be conducted by the remaining Members of the Government, and all resolutions passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
28TH APRIL 1828.

Bombay Castle, 29th April 1828.

No. 112 of 1828.—An order by the officer commanding the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, dated the 4th instant, appointing Surgeon Gray to act as Medical Officer to the Political Agent proceeding with the Troops in field service from Baroda, is confirmed.

No. 113 of 1828—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following appointments be made.

Lieutenant Bruce Seton to be Barrack Master at Bombay, vice Livingstone promoted to a Majority.

Lieut. P. M. Melville, 7th Regt. N. I. to be Fort Adjutant &c, Bombay, vice Seton, and Extra Aid-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Gover.

Captain R. O. Meriton, of the 2d European Regt. to be Pay Master with the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, vice Melville.

Acting Pay Master Lieut. Wells to take charge of the Pay Department in the Surat Division of the Army.

Captain A. Morse to be Secretary to the Clothing Board, vice Barr resigned on promotion.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1828,

No. 114 of 1828.—Lieutenant Hutt, of the Regiment of Artillery, is appointed to superintend the repairs of the public buildings at Sattara for the present season.

No. 115 of 1828.—An order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. dated the 24th of January last, appointing Captain Le Messurier to act as first Assistant Commissary General to the Poona Division of the Army, during the absence of Major Snodgrass on sick Certificate, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1828,

No. 116 of 1828.—The following promotions are made.

22d Regiment N. I,

Ensign C. S. Thomas to be Lieutenant, vice McIntosh deceased—Date of rank 14th April 1827.

25th Regiment N. I,

Ensign G. Fulljames to be Lieutenant, vice Ore deceased,—ditto ditto 28th April 1827.

No. 117 of 1828.—At the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following temporary appointments are confirmed.

Lieutenant C. Thoulose to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant Ottley on duty at Cawnpore.

Lieutenant H. Coventry to be Acting Adjutant to a Detachment of the 28th Regiment N. I. at Baroda, consisting of upwards of three hundred rank and file.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend Ambrose Goode to be District Chaplin at Kirkee, vice Denham deceased.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased toappoint the Reverend Frederic Webber, to be Junior Chaplain at Poona, in the room of Mr. Goode removed to Kirkee.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
T. G. GARDINER.
Acting Secretary to Govt,

BOMBAY CASTLE,
29TH APRIL, 1828.

ORIGINAL.

THE BLIND MAN'S LAMENT,

I.

Bright is the sun, when o'er the Eastern hills
He dawns upon the world
And bright his ray when in the cool of Even
O'er the far waters of the western deep
His wavy glory dies,
But ah! there are who never see his light
For whom he never dawns and never sets
He shines not on the blind.

II.

Fair is the moon when through the clouds of heaven
She drives her silver car,
And fair the stars that spangle the blue ether
Burning like watchfires round the Eternal's throne
Through the still calm of night.
But ah! there are who ne'er behold their lustre,
Who see no silver moon nor glittering stars
They beam not on the Blind.

III.

Lovely the distant mountain robed in blue
And gilded by the Sun,
And lovely is the many coloured bow,
That gleams amidst the tempest's desolation,
To give mankind a hope.
But ah! there are to whom they ne'er give joy
Who see nor mountain blue nor coloured rainbow
They glow not to the Blind.

IV.

Pleasant the earth when the young Spring has spread
His verdant mantle o'er it.
And pleasant the green trees and dewy flowers
That shade the hill or blossom in the vale,
With never fading bloom.
But ah! there are who never taste their gladness,
Who see no verdant earth, nor trees nor flowers
They bloom not to the Blind.

V.

Sweet is the deep blue sea when all its waves,
Are calmed in stilly slumber
And sweet the waters of the ripling lake
The murmuring river and the loud cascade
That thunders o'erthe rocks
But ah! there are on whom their joy is lost
Whofview nor sea nor lake nor waterfall
They flow not for the Blind.

VI.

But though each lovely scene that glads the eye
Is lost to the poor blind.
Though neither glorious sun nor moon nor stars
Nor mountain rainbow nor enamelled earth
Can bring him aught of joy.
Yet oh! he still can hear the voice of Pity
He still can feel the hand of Charity.
That Soothes the aged blind

YORICK.—

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,

When a private individual swerves from the path of integrity, he may hide himself in the depth of his own obscurity from the contempt and scorn of mankind—his very lowliness is a shield against disgrace: But he who stands conspicuous in the public eye, round whose brows all the honours of *Editorial* and *Literary* fame cluster in profusion,—His must be the theme either of general praise or of general obloquy: his elevated station precludes him from shelter, and every shaft aimed at his reputation, speeds home to the mark.

These observations apply peculiarly to your cotemporary of the Courier, who even in the time of your predecessor shared the palm of literature with the elaborate Vindex: but who since the secession of his former antagonist, has reached a pinnacle of Classic glory never before attained in Western India, by the promulgation of *The Literary Repository, The Military Album* and *the Sporting Magazine*. The *immense circulation* and never dying fame of these Gigantic productions, have shed a halo of light around his name that even eclipses the splendour of the Iris, that *arc of promise* whose illusive lustre was surpassing as it was evanescent.

If the Editor of the Courier possess all these eminent advantages the consciousness of their possession should awaken in him a corresponding sensitiveness to his own honour. The Public will excuse the personal vanity which marks every action of his life; they will overlook the folly which leads him to affect a literary character in his dress—to do the amiable in drawing-rooms with kid gloves and gold quizzing-glass—and to sit at his Editorial Desk with throat poetically uncovered and head sentimentally averted, endeavouring to look Byronic. These failings they will forgive and laugh at, as harmless to all but himself; but when to private vanity and affectation they see him add Public Profligacy—when they behold him week after week, firing hard at the Governor for some snug little portion of the good things within his gift—travelling to the Colonies for an opportunity of praising the social breakfasts of Sir John Malcolm, and galloping to the Madras Race Course that he may pay a pitiful compliment to a British Governor on his *Knowledge of Farriery*—then must their mirth give place to feelings of indignation. then must the community lament, that an engine like the press whose proper sphere of action is to support the weak against the strong—to forward the interest of the subject—and to exercize, by the influence of Public opinion, a salutary controul on the ruling powers, should have passed into the hands of an individual so reckless of the Public good, as to convert it into a vehicle of the most base and sordid sycophancy.

Yours obediently,
SO MUCH FOR THE PRESENT.
Bombay, 6th May, 1828.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,

SIR,

I observed in a former paragragh of the Bombay Courier the following—"at all events "whatever be the real state of affairs. We enjoy "regarding it the equivocal bliss of iguorance, "and what is worse, we fear it is our destiny "to continue in this state of uncertainty until "the May Fleet puts us in possession of what "the months of December and January, may "have brought forth. Until then we crave the "patience and indulgence of our Readers." I then observe in his next Paper the following Remarks. "To Correspondents,—The lines "from a Subscriber on a favourite little black "Terrier will answer for the Sporting Magazine" "the Song from W. X. and the Letter from a NOVICE, will have places in the "first Number of this Periodical."

Now as the Editor of the Courier is left to deplore the unavoidable delay of news from other parts of the World, what is there to prevent him from inserting any thing that is sent him, (provided it proves worthy) instead of detaining it for the "Literary repository," "Sporting Magazine" or any other Publication he may hereafter force upon the Public. A Newspaper certainly ought to be the grand emporium for all matter, and when one reads the above notes, our curiosity is naturally excited, and I think the Monotony that is often visible in the Courier, might be effaced by the Cheering influence of a song from W. X.—or any other person who is able to give one; and then the letter from a NOVICE!!, why novelty we all know is always charming, under the existing circumstances, one might reasonably conclude that news was so superabundant *as to oblige* the Editor to give it in other publications in detailed Shapes, we are left to repine at the enjoyment of the "equivocal bliss of ignorance" whereas it might be made in some measure to "fast decline" if the Editor of the Courier would only give to the Public a "faint glimmering" of that which he keeps at present in total darkness.

Yours obedly.
R. Z.

April 28th 1828.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9 per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 105 a 105 B'by per 0 | 0 Ss
Madras, at 30 days sight, at par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 104 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 185, selling at 105½ B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 217 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 212 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOAN

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being the intrinsic value.

FREIGHTS:

To London.... Per Ton Nominal; has actually been engaged to Liverpool last week at 2 Guineas
To China.....Per Candy. Rs. 23 to 25.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY 1828.

By the SOPHIE from Bourdeaux the 7th December, the "*Indicateur Bordelais*" has been received to the 3rd December, and we have been kindly favoured with a perusal of several numbers, chiefly occupied with the progress of the new election of members for the chamber of deputies. The result so far, seemed to be decidedly in favor of the liberal and constitutional party, (the Coté gauche of the house)—in consequence of which the excited spirit of the great *nation* confidently anticipated the supercession of the Ministry, and of M. DE VILLELE's power. The prosecution of active hostilities against the PORTE, and maritime alliance with ENGLAND and RUSSIA were popular; in fact the French seem tire d of peace, and anxious again to have th eir bulletins of the Grand Army, the days of victory and glory as they were proudly calle d. We refer to an extract from the *Courie r Francais* of the 29th November in our subsequent pages.

The Committee who undertook the management & distribution of the Funds raised by subscription for the Officers and men of the late Ship TYNE, has requested us to insert a list of the Subscribers, and a statement of the mode of distribution; which we do in this days paper with much pleasure, as it will put a stop to the offensive remarks made by the Editor of the Courier, who can only assume "that the Funds have been disbursed as it was intended they should be," as if it was possible that a doubt could exist in the mind of any man, except of one, who had himself been guilty of the misappropriation of Funds intrusted to his care. The Editor of the Courier farther says. "We should be glad if the "Committee who undertook the superintendence of this disbursement would favo. the "public with a statement of the principle on "which relief has been afforded to the suffering individuals, and of the extent of that "relief." We should also be glad to know, who it is that seeks this information; those gentlemen who have subscribed, we have no doubt are well acquainted with the distribution of the Funds, or might have made themselves so, on application to any one Member of the Committee. No organ of the Public has in this instance a right to call for any explanation; it was not a public subscription, and therefore the Public can have nothing to do with it. It originated in the benevolence of individuals duly impressed with the urgent necessities of the sufferers, and was seconded in the most liberal manner by those who hold the first rank in the Society of Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the CREW of the SHIP TYNE burnt in BOMBAY HARBOUR 19th March 1828.

The Ho'nble Sir J. Malcolm..	Rs	300 ..
His Excellency Sir T. Bradford	,,	200 ..
The Hon'ble Sir Edw. West....	,,	200 ..
F. Warden, Esq.....	,,	200 ..
R. T. Goodwin, Esq.....	,,	100 ..
Thos. Buchanan, Esq.....	,,	200 ...
Charles Keys, Esq.....	,,	200 ...
Thos. Flower, Esq.....	,,	100 ...
John Wedderburn, Esq.....	,,	100 ..
Wm. Newnham, Esq.....	,,	100 ...
James Forbes, Esq.....	,,	100 ...
Lieut. Col. Whish.....	,,	100 ..
H. P. Hadow, Esq.....	,,	100 ..
R. Lyall, Esq.....	,,	100 ..
Pat. Stewart, Esq.....	,,	100 ..
Geo. Forbes, Esq.....	,,	100 ..
M. DeVitre, Esq.....	,,	100 ..
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.....	,,	100 ...
Launcelot Dent, Esq.....	,,	100 ..
Lieut. Col. Aitcheison.....	,,	100 ..
From a Gentleman of the C. S	,,	100 ...
Capt. Geo. Grant.....	,,	50 ..
Capt. J. Jeakes.....	,,	50 ...
Wm. Nicol, Esq.....	,,	50 ...
Limjee Cowasjee.....	,,	50 ..
Jno. R. Reid, Esq.....	,,	50 ...
Geo. Adam, Esq.....	,,	50 ..
C. and J. Ardaseer.....	,,	50 ...
T. F. Ranken, Esq.....	,,	50 ..
John Saunders, Esq.....	,,	50 ..
James Ritchie, Esq.....	,,	50 ..
Wm. Shotton, Esq.....	,,	50 ..
Major J. Griffiths.....	,,	50 ...
Capt. A. Henning.....	,,	50 ..
J. Sindry, Esq.....	,,	50 ..
Editor of the Courier.....	,,	45 ...
Bazett Doveton, Esq.....	,,	30 ..
John Skinner, Esq.....	,,	30 ..
T. G. Gardner, Esq.....	,,	30 ...
Benj. Noton, Esq.....	,,	30 ..
Capt. R. Kinchant.....	,,	30 ..
Capt. J. H. Dunsterville....	,,	30 ..
H. W. Carter, Esq.....	,,	30 ...
Josh. McGregor, Esq.....	,,	30 ..
Robt. Leckie, Esq.....	,,	30 ...
C. A. West, Esq.....	,,	30 ..
W. L. Guillemand, Esq.....	,,	30 ..
D. B. Smith, Esq.....	,,	30 ..
J. and N. Nasserwanjee.....	,,	80 ..
Capt. W. Allen.....	,,	30 ...
H. F. Owen, Esq.....	,,	30 ..
Capt. Wm. Lewis.....	,,	30 ..
John Ritchie, Esq.....	,,	25 ..
J. Caldecot, Esq.....	,,	35 ..
Capt. T. J. Jackson.....	,,	20 ..
Messrs. Wooler and Co.....	,,	20 ..
J. G. Frith, Esq.....	,,	15 ..
H. Briggs, Esq.....	,,	10 ..

Rupees 4140 ...

Amount of Subscriptions.....Rs.4140 „ „

Paid by the Committee in cash to the Officers, in proportion to each persons actual loss; including gratuities to those seamen who were known to have exerted themselves in endeavouring to save the Ship..... Rs.2950 „

Amount of Bill for clothes distributed amongst the Seamen...." 709 2

Do. for Board and Lodging to Officers and Crew....." 173 2

Loss by Peon engaged in Collecting the subscriptions having absconded with....." 60 „

Balance, paid Messrs. Shottou Malcolm and Co. as Agents for the Treasurers of the "Seamens floating Hospital Ship Grampus," for the relief of distressed Seamen....." 247 „

4140 „ „

FRANCE.

Paris, the 29th November.

The intelligence received from Constantinople serves to display in its true colours the silly fanfaronade with which M. DE VILLELE announced in the *Moniteur* that *the affair of the East was concluded*. The news posted up in the Exchange, the day before the elections for the departments, tended to support this deceitful confidence. Did not the ministers say all they knew, or were they less informed than the *Gazette of Augsbourg*? However that may be, the truth has now come to light. The Grand Seigneur cancels all the treaties before concluded between the three powers; and calling religion to the aid of Policy he prepares to hoist the Standard of the Prophet, that sacred signal at which every Mussulman ought to fly to arms. The Sultan has already given proofs of an undaunted firmness at the time of the destruction of the Janissaries; the coolness which he now preserves in his anger is a new indication of strength and resolution. Should war break out every thing at least gives us reason to hope that it will not be preceded by acts of violence contrary to the rights of nations, and that the Ambassadors will not assert in vain that inviolability which is secured to them amongst all civilized nations. The influence of M. METTERNICK protects them at this moment; it is the first time that Europe has had cause to rejoice at that influence.

The war in the East is without doubt a distressing event both in itself aud on account of the complication of interests to which it may give birth; but the existence of Greece and the honor of the three allied powers is at stake and there is therefore no room for hesitation. This event while it encreases the embarrasment of the position wherein we find ourselves placed, ought to make the nation better appreciate the immense service which it has rendered itself by calling to the Chamber men worthy of representing it. With the new Chamber of Deputies, the ministry whatever be its character can no longer sacrifice as it has hitherto done the honor and dignity of France. If in order to sustain the rank which belongs to us in Europe, some sacrifices are necessary, the nation will submit to them without a murmur when it knows that they will contribute to its external importance, when it will no longer have to tremble for the preservation of its dearest liberties, when it sees that the war is not undertaken for the purpose of introducing from abroad the monkish despotism which it holds in abhorrence There has been amongst us a prodigality of the public money so scandalous, that a ministry possessing some ideas of economy and a portion of regard for the public good will easily find in the reduction of those expences which are either useless or dangerous to the country, the means of supporting a war in which we are seconded by two powerful allies. The Millions consecrated to corruption and to the propagation of the Jesuits would suffice to restore to France an attitude worthy of the influence she has exercised in Europe. Every thing will be easy to Frenchmen when a ministry is formed which can speak to them without profanation of honor, of integrity, of patriotism; when assured of the stability of their Civil and Political institutions, they can direct against their external foes that energy which they have hitherto reserved to combat the enemies of their prosperity, their glory, and their liberty; when an enlightened administration shall cease to arrest and chain down the nation in its flight towards every species of perfection, wealth, and social improvements.

A war afflicting at all times, is nevertheless a scource of much less inquietude at the present moment than it would have been a month since. The future destiny of France begins to

brighten; the present ministry can hold out no longer, and should hostilities commence in the East they can only serve to hasten their down-fall. *Without* that ministry the nation restored to confidence will lend itself to those

[redacted]

rd for the comfort and
Children, who thus have a clean & clear spa
under the Fore-castle solely for their occupation during their meals; at other times this Saloon is thrown open to the adult Passengers in Conjunction with the Children, and forms a delightful Reading, Drawing or Music room possessing all the advantages of the open Deck and is never wet;—the peculiar Construction of the Sir William Curtis, rendering it impossible for any water to penetrate under her Forecastle or between her Decks.

The Ports, Hatchways, Tops, &c. Are carefully guarded to prevent accidents by Detachments of the Honourable Company's Native Troops by day, who at night are relieved by a chosen band of London Watchmen, engaged for this purpose, who are easily distinguished by their Watchcoats of Scarlet Plush, Lanthorns (with Wax Candles), Rattles, &c. These parts of the Ship are at all times carefully Secured by a Silver Netting.

The greatest care will always be taken in laying in Stock and Cuddy Stores, and from a desire to surpass in this respect Captain Crow has availed himself of the kindly proffered assistance of a friend at the Tiretta's Bazar, who has had for months past a large, well Selected Stock of Sheep, Pigs, &c. fattening on the delicious nutriments peculiar to that enviable Spot, nor will the endeavours of Captain Crow to procure the best and most proper food for Children be less exerted, Arrangements having been entered into with the most eminent of the Native population to ensure a cheap and well arranged Stock of Soojee, Rice, &c. for their exclusive Consumption. On the last voyage upwards of 100 Children were confided to his care, letters from the Cape of Good Hope afford ample testimony, with what paternal care and fostering tenderness Captain Crow discharged his duty and fulfilled their expectations. The Sir William Curtis reached that Settlement in the short space of 23½ days going in merely on account of being accidentally short of Water.

The Sir William Curtis is intended to perform Annual voyages to and from London and Calcutta, she will positively depart from Calcutta at a quarter before 12 at noon on the 1st January next and from London at the same hour on the 1st July, this Arrangement is made with the most perfect contempt of contrary winds, or unfavourable weather, the Superior Nautical skill exhibited in navigating the Sir William Curtis renders futile all such puny opposition; the peculiar build and massy strength of her Hull, Masts, &c. entirely preclude the possibility of accident arising thereto.

Captain C. has in anticipation of his arrival in Calcutta made Arrangements with the proper Authorities for occupying the South Barracks in the Fort, to be fitted up in a style of unqualified magnificence for the reception of such intending Passengers as may kindly honour him by living at his expence in preference to their own, for the month prior to embarkation: during this period his Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons will attend daily in rotation, the Chaplain of the Sir William Curtis, will also attend every Sunday morning for the performance of Divine Worship, he has also every reason to believe that on the arrival in England of the Sir William Curtis, that large and magnificient Mansion erected Seven Years since, situated in St. George's fields, Surry (about half a mile from the Bridges) will be ready to receive himself and such Passengers as may arrive in the Sir William Curtis, from whence Ladies and Gentlemen may be claimed by their respective friends and at the proper Season delivered over to them. For Children he has made full Arrangements with the most popular Schools of every grade or description in Great Britain, from the cheap, active and healthy Academies of Yorkshire and Durham to the costly and magnificent establishments of Montague and Russell Squares.

No increased charge will be made for any number of Persons who may choose to accommodate each other in one Cabin therefore two or three Gentlemen and their Wives with even additions (present or contemplated) to their families, or five or six friends may thus suit their inclinations in any Cabin which may chance to be vacant at the time of application for a far less sum than Passengers occupying separate Cabins are charged by Ships sailing at one *quarter* the expence and not half so valuable as the Sir William Curtis.

The same advantages are offered to Persons taking charge of Children home, Capt. Crow's charge for a single Child is Sa. Rs. 500 and if a Cabin at Sa. Rs. 2000, be occupied by ten (for which it is fully capacious) the passage for each is reduced to the trifling sum of Sa. Rs. 200, this must be apparent to the most ordinary capacity.

The immense establishment of Butlers, Stewards, Servants, (in and out of Livery,) &c. reader it unnecessary for Passengers to take any European or Native Servants of their own.

To conclude, Captain Crow begs to point out a few of the many advantages confined exclusively to the Sir William Curtis, each Cabin is fitted with looking glass panels of the finest French plates, has also Cold, Warm, Shower and Steam or Vapour Baths; Selfacting Punkah, and is otherwise furnished throughout with the most costly materials. The Breakfast and Dinner sets entirely of Massy Silver (the highly prized remembrances of former voyages) European female Nurses are judiciously selected for attendance in the event of illness, or on Children. The tops so commonly an eyesore in other Vessels, have by an entirely new plan been rendered ornaments of the most surprising description combining with beauty the more solid gratification of the palate; the mizen top is occupied by flowers the most beautiful in colour, and delectable in fragrance. The main-top is appropriated to Fruits consisting of Strawberries, Gooseberries, Oranges, &c of the newest and most approved kinds. The fore-top is confined to the growth of Vegetables (as Cabbages, Onions, Asparagus, &c.) The supply of which has ever been found fully adequate to every culinary demand, in each of the tops creeping plants are placed, sending down their luxuriant Shoots, in circling roglets forming an agreeable relief from the Ropes, &c. nor have the chains been neglected—in the back ground, tall evergreen or flowering Plants raise their towering heads above the Bulwarks whilst more humble and retiring Shrubs insinuate their modest beauties through the Ports, Gangways, &c. Theatrical representations will be held every Friday evening these will be materially assisted by four of the most eminent Comic Performers from Sadlers Wells. Fresh Butter, Clotted Cream, &c. the produce of Six Devonshire Cows are made daily. The disagreeable smell arising from brass is entirely avoided the Stancheons, Rail pins, &c. being made of Copper plated with Silver. The Sails throughout are beautifully painted from Copies of the first Masters affording to the eye of the Connoisseur a treat of the richest description. Each Cabin has one or more Servants attached to it, these Servants are under the Superintendance of the Ninth Mate to whom any instance of misconduct is requested to be reported and will then be most severely punished.—*Calcutta, 6th November*, 1827.

For Passage apply to Messrs. Hobson & Co. or Thomas Jobson, Esq.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surg. John Forrest, H. M. 20th Regt.
Lieut, C, Hardie, 12th Regt,
Asst, Surg. J; Bowstead, 2d Grs, Regt,
Ensign G, H; Leaniss, 17th Regt, N, I,
Asst, Surg. James Boyd, P, Battn,
Lt, & Adjt, J, E, Parsons, 11th Regt,
Lieut, Pottenger, 6th Regt.
Cornet Edwd, Scott, 4th Lt, Dragoons,
Lieut, Geo, Money, 3d Lt, Cavy,

DEPARTURES.—Capt, John Clunes, 12th Rt,
Ensign, S, Macan, 12th Regt,
Asst, Surg, James Hardie, Bengl, Establsht,
Lieut, Wm, Canaye, 21st Regt,
Capt. R, O, Merriton. Pay Master Baroda,
Lieut, E, Marsh, Sup: Bazars,
Asst, Surg, J, Crawford, 26th Regt,
Lieut, John Landon, 16th Rt, N, I,
Lieut, H, Pace, 3d Rt, M. N, I,
Capt, A, Smith, Madras Est,
Asst, Surg, Foulerton, 23d Rt, N. I,
Asst, Surg, J, Bowstead, Pioneers,

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

April 29.—Portuguese Brig Cassadore, J. A. D. Silva, Com. from Macao.

May 1st. The H. C. Brig Palinurus, Lieut. Wm. Denton, Com. from Bancoote 29th April, Spoke the Brig Caroline from Cochin Bound for Bombay.

3d Brig Lady Caroline, Peter Bayrus, Com. from Cochin 23d March.

DEPARTURES.

May 1st.—Ship Cornwallis, D. Hardie, Com. to China.

Do. Ship Fazel Karrim, Meyabhoy Hyderally, Nacqudah to Siam.

Do. Brig Minerva, P. J. Philipoz, Com. to [illegible]

2d The H. C. Brig Palinurus, Lieut. Wm. Benton, Com. to Bancoote.

Do. Ship Kusrovie, J. A. Edwin, Com. to Dushire and Bussorah.

4th Ship Lady Feversham (Free Trader,) G. Adler, Com. to London.

5th Brig, Hamoody, Hamid Bhoy Meyer Nacqudah, to Malay Coast.

Passengers by Brig Minerva.—Mr. Clow, Mr. Hayman.

By Lady Feversham.—Col. Elwood, Mrs. Elwood, Lieut. Baily, and Mrs. Baily, and Child, Doctor Lloyd, Lieut. Pace, Major Muriel, and two Children, Capt. Walter, Doctor Trash, Lieut. Landon, Capt. Smith, Master Simpson.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Cleveland, for London.
Lady Gordon, for ditto.
Janet, for ditto.
Mountstuart Elphinstone for Greenock
Gleniffer, for ditto.
Fortune, for ditto.
Ann, for China.
Pascoa, for ditto.
Charlotte, for ditto.
Helen, for ditto.
Gleneig, for ditto.
Lowjee, for ditto.
Charles Forbes, for ditto.
Castlereagh for ditto.
Sherburne, for ditto.
Mountstuart Elphinstone, for ditto.
Bannerman, for ditto.
Golconda, for ditto.
Prince of Wales, for Malay Coast.
Byramgore, for Madras.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

—FREE TRADERS—

Mountstuart Elphinstone, Cleveland, Thoma Ritchie, Lady Gordon, Cumberland, Gleniffer Exmouth, Fortune, Janet, Boliver, and Mount stuart Elphinstone.

—COUNTRY SHIPS—

Helen, Castlereagh, Byramgore, Bannerman, Asi Felix, Prince of Wales, Ann, Lowjee, Gleneig Charles Forbes, Oscar, Almeida, Golconda, Charlotte, Pascoa, Cornwallis, Ahmody, Sunburry, Sherburne, Johanna, Lady Caroline.

—PORTUGUESE—

Anandpursaud, Don Manoel.

—FRENCH—

Sophie.

—ARAB—

Moidinbeen, Fatayalabad, Asadolbhar. Woot many, Futtaylabeen. Futaynung.

—H. M. SHIPS—

Bombay.

—H. C. CRUIZERS—

Benares, Nautilus, Coote, Discovery.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 16th, Brig Louisa, Captain R. Harris, from Sumatra 21st March, and Tranquebar 14th April.

— 18th, Brig Sophia, Capt. George King from Padang the 17th March.

— 20th Ship Hashmy, Captain S. Lee, from Calcutta the 14th March.

DEPARTURES.

None.—

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
Ship Eleanor, Captain W. H. Edmonds.
Ship Hashmy, Captain S. Lee.
Ship Mary Ann Sophia, A. Henderson.
Brig Kent, Captain James Craw.
Brig Louisa, Captain R. Harris.
Brig Sophia, Captain G. King.
Schooner Highland Lass, Capt. J. C. Durnford.

ARRIVALS.

April 14. Ship Bombay, [illegible] from Arracan 1st April.

April 17. His Majesty's sloop Satellite, Captain J. R. Laws, from Portsmouth 18th Nov. and Madras 11th April.

The English barke Fifeshire, Captain W. J. Crawley, from Point de Galle 27th March, Madras and Vizagapatam 12th April.

DEPARTURES.

April 13 Ship Clifton, G. A. Mitford, for Mauritius.

Departure of Passengers.

Per Ship Virginia, For Amherst and Penang:—Mr. and Mrs. Jessop and Child, and Mr. Wales.

Per Ship Prince Regent, Murphy, Commander, for London and the Cape:—For the Cape: Hon. J. R. Elphinston. For Madras: the Venerable Archdeacon of Madras, Mr. Pearce, and Mr. Winter. For England: Mr. and Mrs. McGregor and three Children.

The Brig Children, Captain William Proctor, for the Mauritius, left Town.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Balaurum-Hydrabad, on the 24th April, the Lady of Capt. St. John Grant Comdg. 3rd Regt. Nizams Regular Infantry of a Son.

At Surat, 1st May 1828.—The Lady of the Revd. R. Y. Keays, Chaplain, of a Daughter.

At Aurungabad, on the 10th May, the Lady of Captain George Twemlow, Bengal Artillery of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At Baroda, on Thursday the 1st Inst. by the Reverend C. Jackson, B. C. L. Chaplain, Walter Nixon, of the 19th Regt. N. I. Agent with the Guicawar Contingent at Deesa, to Maria Money, Sister of James Williams Esq. Resident at the Court of H. H. the Guicawar.

DEATHS.

At Poona, on the 30th April, of Colera Mrs. Kelly Wife of P. Kelly Barrack Sejt. P. D. A. deeply and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Cuddalore, the Lady of Brooke Cunliffe, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Salem, on the 12th April, the Wife of the Revd. Henry Crisp of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th April, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, D. D. Senior Chaplain, W. H. Edmonds, Esq. of the H. E. I. Company's Sea Service, to Harriott Rose, youngest Daughter of the late Philip Parsons, Esq. of St. Alban's Herts.

DEATHS.

At Bellary, on the 6th instant, Mr. William Oliver, School-Master, and Clerk of the Church, aged 47 years.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Benares, on Saturday the 5th April, the Lady of J. G. Gordon, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 10th April, Mrs. Joseph Jones, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 12th April, the Lady of Robert Stewart, Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Trichinopoly, on the 1st March, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Grigg, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Jane, Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple, His Majesty's 30th Regiment of Foot.

At St. John's Cathedral, on the 7th April, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Cornwallis Richard Cartwright, Esq. Civil Service, son of William Cartwright, Esq. of Ayno, Northamptonshire, and M. P. for that County, to Alicia Laura, third daughter of the late William Trower, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Calcutta, on Friday the 11th April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Henderson, George Godwin, Esq. to Emily, second daughter of Lieut. Colonel J. J. F. Leith, of the Bengal Establishment.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 15th April, after a lingering Illness of three months, and in the prime of life, Mr. David Burnett, Vestry Clerk of the Mission Church, sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

At Calcutta, on the 17th April, Arthur Hogue, Esq. Merchant, aged 57 years and 11th months.

At Sidney, on the 19th of August last, of Apoplexy, James Holland, Esq. late His Majesty's Solicitor General at that Colony, leaving a widow and children together with several relations to mourn over his premature and untimely death.

At Calcutta, on the 12th April, Miss Anna Grace Martindell, daughter of Mr. H. Martindell, aged 11 years.

At Calcutta, on the 12th April, Master Henry Didien Bamber, son of Captain John Bamber, of the Ship Mary, aged 17 years.

At Intally, on Saturday the 12th April Mary Ann, the daughter of Mr. T. Fleshman.

(☞ See Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the Proprietors, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7TH 1828.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, April, 16.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28½ *Premium.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106⅛ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26⅛ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ¼ *Discount*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1¼ *Discount*

On a further examination of our files of Van Dieman's Land Papers, we are glad to feel ourselves supported in the observations we ventured to make upon the government of Colonel, Mc ARTHUR. It will be seen from the further extracts given below that the wise measures adopted by this gentleman have effectually put down the system of bush ranging, which had so long proved the scourge of Tasmania—The result is, that there is no reason to dread the convicts in any part of the Colony—and thus, even at the very moment that a disappointed faction was successfully pressing for the removal of the Governor, he had atchieved for the ungrateful colonists the greatest of blessings—tranquillity and security to their lives and properties.

Distant observers are often more competent judges than persons actively concerned in passing events—such, we believe to be our case as regards the rejoicings of our *neighbours* the Tasmanians, at the removal of GOVERNOR MCARTHUR—party spirit appears to have run high in that rising colony, a circumstance to be regretted in all Governments, but more especially so in an infant colony, for which ever party may "*triumph*" the general weal must suffer—Colonel MCARTHUR assumed the reins of government at a time when public morals seemed to have, by the force of high example, received a tone and temper neither calculated to add to individual respectability, or public credit and prosperity—Governor ARTHUR therefore had much to undo, and many conflicting passions to contend against, little likely to add to the popularity of his measures. He appears to us, notwithstanding the railings of our brother of the *Colonial Times*, to have steadily persued a system, that must ultimately have led to public welfare and the individual prosperity of the settlers; and we cannot help expressing our belief that when the colonists coolly reflect on Colonel MCARTHUR's determined opposition to the immoralities which had crept into society of the first order; when his vigorous and successful endeavours to suppress the system of bush ranging, and the well-guided encouragement which he uniformly held out to the agriculturalist as well as to the speculater and exportor of colonial produce, are maturely weighed; and when they reflect that latterly crime has neither gone undetected or unpunished—that personal security of property has much increased—then we cannot help anticipating that Col. ARTHUR's removal will be as much a subject of regret to the Van Dieman's Land Settlers, as it now appears to be one of triumphant rejoicing.

The more frequent intercourse with our Australian and Tasmanian brethren which is now established has apparently contracted the seas which roll between us, and we begin to take a deep interest in these our countrymen, our fellow subjects, and our neighbours—and we trust that a long succession of able and worthy governors may long ward off those political changes which it is predicted must, at some distant period, make Australasia the law givers and rulers of this part of the world.

From the Madras Courier.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

APRIL 16, 1828.

BUY. Prem.		SELL. Prem.	
26	0 Remittable	25	0
Disct. 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	0	8 Disct.
Prem. 2	New ditto ditto	0	2 Disct.
5500	0 Bank of Bengal Share	5300	0 Prem

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills.	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA.

BUY.			SELL.
1	10⅛	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R	1 11

PRICE OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	207 0	206 8
Sovereigns	each	11	10
Guineas	ditto	10	4
Old Goldmohurs	ditto	18	12
New Ditto	ditto	17	0

A letter to a high Authority reached town early this morning announcing the arrival of H. M. S. *Undaunted* at Diamond Harbour. Of course a great sensation was created by the intelligence; and chits and messages were flying in all directions. The *Ganges* was ordered to get ready to go down immediately with a deputation to meet Lord William Bentinck and all was bustle and anxiety. About 9 o'clock however, a Row Boat arrived announcing that the supposed Frigate was an Indiaman; name and particulars as usual unknown. About 10 o'clock the regular report arrived with the Branch Pilot's letter announcing that the vessel arrived was His Majesty's Ship *Satellite.* The following particulars were announced in a Circular afterwards issued:—

"His Majesty's Sloop *Satellite* sailed from Yarmouth Roads 19th November 1827. arrived at Rio Janeiro 30th December. sailed from thence 6th January 1828, arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius 21st February, sailed 4th march, arrived at Trincomallee 30th March, sailed 5th of April. arrived at Madras 8th sailed 11th having accounts from England to the 24th November 1827"

"H. M. Frigate *Undaunted* was to leave England in January."

The *Satellite*, our readers will remember, was one of the experimental squadron. She has been four months at sea from the time of her leaving Yarmouth until her arrival here and considering the circuitous route she came, has made a fine passage

From the Bengal Hurkaru.

English Extracts.

THE FORSAKEN.

A Tale of Italian History by Miss Emma Roberts.

Amid the numberless memorials which the fair and stately city of Florence contains of its ancient feuds, the fierce and cruel struggles of its nobles for power, and the private and personal quarrels, whence sprang its most furious civil wars,—one lowly grave-stone, lost amid the surrounding splendours of art, exists, though seldom noticed by the traveller, putting forth its silent and disregarded claim to the attention lavished upon monuments unpossessed of half the interest attached to this frail tablet. The unsculptured marble covers the ashes of one whose sorrows and whose wrongs first kindled the flame of deadly warfare between the Ghibelline and the Guelph factions, which rendered the chief of the Tuscan states a scene of hatred and dissention. While all Italy was distracted by the contest between the Emperor and the Pope, Florence, though joining the league against the former, was blessed with comparative tranquility; the supporters of either party lived within the walls at peace with each other: but an insult offered to the daughter of a noble family plunged the whole population into strife and bloodshed. The mouldering grave of Altea Uberti, half hidden in the long rank grass which overshadows it---blackening under the influence of time—with its scarcely legible inscription, yet inspires mingled feelings of tenderness and melancholy to those who derive a pensive pleasure in dwelling upon the recollection of the storied dead. Once the fairest and the proudest beauty of Florence all eyes paid homage to the charms of its loveliest daughter; every lip was loud in its tribute of admiration; and many fond and, faithful hearts were laid in lowly offering at her feet. The young, and the gallant, crowded in Altea's train, standing behind the stone lattice-work of the richly carved balcony. The troop of Cavalries who daily passed along on their route to the tilt-yard, made a longer pause, and bent with more courteous reverence before the front of the Uberti palace than they deigned to bestow upon any other of the splendid residences of the Florentine nobility; though many were the dark eyes, and many the fair forms which the windows boasted: and conscious of her beauty, vain of the flattering distinctions which she continally received, and buoyant with youthful hope, the happiest auguries of the future destiny of one so favoured by nature and fortune blessed her waking dreams. Sought in marriage by the noblest families of city. Altea exercised the privilege accorded to beauty, and became somewhat fastidious in her choice; but if she vacillated between the merits of the Chief of the Cornari, or the heir of Delle Torre, she hesitated no longer when Guido Buondelmonti professed himself her admirer. Gay and graceful in the dance, ever, the victor in the lists and at the ring, and bearing on his brow a wreath won in bloody strife upon the plains of Lombardy, he was exalted by general acclamations above all his youthful contemporaries, and, like Altea, became the idol of one sex and the envy of the other. How gaily and how rapidly flew the hours, when, seated side by side, the lovers, whispered tender tales into each other's raptured ears, striking the minstrel string in praise of those charms, and accomplishments which formed the universal theme. All radiant with smiles, happiness beamed round the angelic countenance of Altea, like a halo; the half, starved beggar in the streets blessed the glad beauty as she passed along, his sunk eye beaming with an unwonted ray at the sight of so much happy loveliness. The whole city rejoiced in her felicity; for if some taint of earth had married the brightness of her perfections before she had learned to live for the sole purpose of pleasing one treasured object, the excess of her affection for Buondelmonti had purified her character from its dross; she grew meek and gentle, cultivating each feminine grace with all the ardour prompted by a pure attachment; the charms too proudly displayed to attract the wondering multitude, were now only prized as the chain which bound her lover.

The sun lit eyes of Altea were suddenly overclouded; the rosy lip lost its joysus smile; and tears coursed each other down those pale cheeks, so lately dimpled with delight. Buondelmonti, the spoiled child of fortune, no longer checked his caracoling steed at the gate of the Uberti palace, but fascinated by the charms of some new beauty, rode on, tossing his white pulme on high, and laughing scornfully as he passed the residence of the woman he had abandoned. Altea's tear fell not unheeded; she possessed kinsmen who surveyed her altered countenance with looks in which pity contended with anger. The unhappy girl read the feelings which those around her strove to repress in her presence and drying her eyes and struggling to obtain the command of features convulsed with internal agony, appeared again at the open lattice; —but she could not deceive the penetrating eyes of those who hung upon every look, by the outward show of tranquility; and her brothers prepared to avenge the injury which she had sustained: they watched for the white palfrey of the perjured lover, as he rode through the city, unarmed, and in his gala dress to the bridal feast, and rushing from behind the portal where they had so often stood to welcome him as their guest, they dragged their enemy from his horse, and plunging their daggers in his body, deluged the pavement with his life blood. Altea from the balcony above, saw the commencement of the savage scene: she rushed to the street too late to prevent the outrage; but her fate was linked with that of Buondelmonti,—and throwing herself upon his yet warm corpse, she breathed out the last sigh of the broken heart, and lived not to witness the calamities which her kinsmen's weapons entailed upon Florence. The Guelph faction took up arms to revenge the murder of Boundelmonti: the Ghibellines, headed by the Uberti, retaliated by fresh aggressions; and during the space of three and thirty years the relentless strife continued in the massacre of both parties. The Ghibellines at length prevailing drove the opposite faction from the city; but were in turn expelled by the triumphant Guelph,, and were never afterwards able to regain their ancient power and influence.

The Plague.

Count de Lagarde, in his *Travels from Moscow to Vienna*, relates many curious occurrences. Amongst others he gives the following story, which, independent of the supernatural, proves what, indeed, few have doubted, namely, that the plague is infectious. Writing from Odessa, where the plague made dreadful ravages, he says:—

"I have spoken in my former letters of a house standing opposite to ours, the inhabitant of which, a Jew, had died of the contagion. I believe I added that it had been walled up with great caution by order of the Government, to prevent the spreading of the infection. An adjoining house belonged to M. Frapoli, architect of the city, who resided in it with his family. The nurse of his children, seduced by the hope of gain, made an opening one night through the wall which divided the two Courts, and penetrated into the Jew's house by means of a back door. Having stolen several valuable effects, she concealed the booty under her bed. The most part were infected, and six days after, the miserable wretch, and the two children under her care, died of the contagion. The parents of these unfortunate victims of cupidity were removed to another house. The same evening M. Reymand went to examine their quarantine, and I begged permission to accompany him. The mother of the children related a dream she had on the night the nurse committed the theft. 'I found myself,' said she, 'in a vast field planted with trees bearing fruit, which I endeavoured in vain to reach. Sinking with fatigue and burning thirst, I at last seized a plum-tree, and shook it with force, in hope that some fruit would fall. Suddenly it became almost dark, and three drops of blood fell upon my arm. I then saw by the light from the stars the names of my children pass before me. I awoke my husband and related my dream. He treated it with laughter, but six days after the nurse, struck by the plague, gave it to my children. Before she expired she confessed her crime, and the three drops of blood in my dream were explained by the death of three persons in the space of a few hours.' Draw what conclusion you like from these incomprehensible presentiments: for my own part I say with Shakespear, that things happen here below, and in Heaven, which human philosophy cannot explain."

CANADIAN SCENES.

(Extract of a Letter from Guelph, dated Aug. 20)

In a Letter from Quebec, in April last, I gave you some sketches of Canadian Winter Scenery, but the Spring is more striking, and I have witnessed one of the most sudden and rapid thaws ever recollected, the effects of which are still mighty on the Lakes, which are at this time three feet higher than they have ever been within the memory of man. We were on our way to New York when it took place, and had abundant opportunity of noticing its effect. Leaving Utica (or, as the Americans proper, sparing the profanation of classical recollections, call it Utiky), after breakfast, we saw that winter, with its icy fetters, still had a full dominion over field and flood. About two o'clock the sun suddenly shone out with great power, and towards sunset the thaw had evidently commenced. By the time it was dark, the sound and rushing of many waters rose on all sides; and the coachman becoming alarmed, it was agreed to stop at a farmhouse for the night. At day-break, the scene which the valley of the Mohawk presented, cannot be adequately described; it was an "elegant extract" from the universal deluge. For miles and leagues the whole country was up to the neck in water, and countless cataracts were pouring from all the hills; not certainly quite so vast as Niagara, but many of them would have shamed the Cora of the Clyde at Lammas flood. What have the Yankee poets to do with translating European descriptions? There was more originality of description in the business of that morning, than in all the rhyme and balderdash of all the Transatlantic Parnassus.

Then the tide of emigration followed as soon as the waters were assuaged. On the morning we left Albany, on our return, every sort of vehicle was in motion. No less than forty stage coaches, each carrying nine persons, set out in a string—say nothing of waggons loaded with wheels, reels, pots and pans, and the other *et ceteras* needful on an Exodus to the wilderness of the west:

I have since witnessed an interesting spectacle. I saw the foundations of a city laid amid the Canaan of Upper Canada; and, at the ceremony, though no vultures came to omen war and conquests, thousands of pigeons landed in flocks around us, and a doe with her fawn looked over the river marvelling at the work. The town, which was named Guelph, by Mr. Galt, thrives amazingly; nearly two hundred building lots being already taken off, and houses rising as fast as materials can be prepared. The approach of this infant capital is, on one side, probably the finest arcade in the world, being upwards of seven miles in length. It is an opening through the great forest, two hundred feet in width, with a leafy wall of about one hundred and thirty feet high on each side. I almost regret that the progress of improvement must soon deform it with many breaches. By the way, in clearing for a quarry, we discovered a neatly formed niche in the rock, with a vase like an Etruscan in it filled with dust and ashes. Unfortunately, it was broken by one of the workmen.

When we had seen the city fairly set a going, we then went to Lake Huron, crossing Lake Simeo, with singing boatmen—a

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

race fast disappearing. The passage of that lake is extremely beautiful, but not picturesque.

Off Cabott's Head, on Lake Huron, we had a fine view, for upwards of four hours, of that rare and visionary reflection of the land in the clouds, of which no one has given any satisfactory explanation. There was at one time three distinct landscapes or reflections of the scene, visible so plainly, that you could not tell which was the real, but by the position only. We left our gunboat at Detroit, and came down Lake Erie in a steam boat to Buffalo, where there is an Hotel, that beats the Waterloo Tontine, on the Regent's Bridge of Edingurgh, as the Yankees would say "to immortal smash."

By the way, the Americans were very civil to us at Detroit; and when our party entered the theatre, one of the players recognized Mr. Galt, and the orchestra forthwith struck up a Scotch air. Some officers, who accompanied us, were favoured with "God save the King," and "Rule Britannia." This was the more remarkable, as it was on the 5th of July, the evening immediately after the grand festival of their Independence. In fact, the King is very popular among them, and you meet with both his and Canning's portrait, at the roadside taverns.

Of literature and learned men I can say nothing. I have not had a book in my hand, save on old Magazine, for six weeks; but we are laying the foundation of an academy, the Company having allowed Mr. Galt to retain one half of the money arising from the sale of the land in the town for that purpose; and a considerable sum is already in store, a school is already opened in a shed; three taverns filled with boarders; a Khan, after the Turkish fashion, which accommodates eighten families. A Church also is about to be begun, the Bishop having presented a donation of 100l. to commence with. We have a regular market twice a week, a post-office, and they speak already of getting up a newspaper, and a bank agent. All this since the 23d of April, at which time the site of the market-place was in the centre of the wood, seven miles from any human habitation.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ETON MISCELLANY, No. I.

TO THE.

MANY-HEADED MONSTER!

AN EPISTLE.

Dedicatory, Explanatory, and Conciliatory,

BY BARTHOLOMEW BOUVERIE.

Without doubt, the first question of my reader will be, "Who is Bartholomew Bouverie" In this age of autobiography, Bartholomew shall answer for himself. To begin them, above "I was hatched at the house of my parents, Jeremiah and Rebecca Bouverie, on the day which was signalized by the victory over the French at Corunna; from which event my mother drew omens of my future greatness, probably forgetting that whatever chance of success I might derive from the auspicious circumstances of my birth, was to be shared in common with at least five thousand other children, who had precisely as sufficient grounds for anticipations of prosperity and honour. The first thing that I can remember in my childhood is, that I early acquired a taste for poetry; and I have still in mind some of my juvenile effusions, which my mother often rewarded with sugar plums, but my father with birch. My chief delight was in the "Poet's corner" of a newspaper; but I considered a Review by no means contemptible reading. At length, in order to check this propensity to poetry, which my father considered at best a very useless accomplishment, he determined on sending me to school. Long and eloquently did my mother plead for at least a respite for her dear Bartle (for so was I called for shortness); power-fully did she urge that proper care was not taken of the little darlings; and moveingly did she expatiate on the change they must undergo when seperated from mamma, to all which my father briefly answered, "that he hoped I was no chicken," and ended this part of the dispute by quoting,

"Home-keeping youths have ever homely wit:"

upon which, my mother, having an infinite respect for the authority of Shakespeare, immediately withdrew her oppinion.

The next point, and that of no inconsiderable importance, was to what school I should be sent: my mother proposed the Charter-house, but whether that I might be in the vicinity of my namesake, the Fair, I will not take upon myself to determine. But my father being resolved that, in his family at least, the Salique law should remain in force, asserted his prerogative, and resolved upon sending me to Eton. Now it so happened, that my mother had a perfect horror of Eton, for the following reasons. In the first place, she had a particular dread of my sleeping in damp sheets, which she thought must be the case in so low a situation. To this, objection the first, my father only answered by an emphatic "Pshaw!" The second objection was against the fagging system; in discussing which, my mother enlarged upon the tyranny of the upper boys, whom the microscopic mind of Mr. Mortimer, the curate of the parish, had magnified into Neros and Domitians. My father was about to answer this objection, by saying, that it was common to all public schools, when he was interrupted by an exclamation of "Oh, and the water too!" coming from my mother, who so carried away at the thoughts of this most terrible of terrors, that she could no longer arrange her arguments in systematic order, but, as is usual in Cases of hy-drophobia, gave vent to what was passing in her mind by convulsive starts and sudden ejaculations: "Oh, and the water too" cried she. "And the boats?—and the bathing! To bathe—to swim—perchance to drown! Oh, Bartle! Bartle!" After the first paroxysm was over, she appeared to be sinking into a state of torpid quiescence, upon which, my father, fearing lest she should faint, imprudently discharged a glass of water in her face; a relapse instantly took place; the former exclamations were renewed with increased violence for the space of ten minutes, after which time they gradually sunk into an angry expostulation with my father, on the cruelty of exposing his child to the gulphs and whirlpools of the Thames. At length, my father seeing affairs in this state, ended the discussion by leaving the room, and in about two hours, a post-chaise drove up to the door. My mother had by this time learnt resignation, and dismissed me with an injunction, which, in the excess of her affection, differed little from the Irish caution "that a man should never go into the water till he can swim." In short, I came to Eton, where I have now continued five years; and, in answer to the objections of my mother, I can say, with gratitude, that Master Etona has been no step mother to me; that I never yet encountered a minature, Nero, or Caligula; and that I hope shortly to be able to show, that I can "keep my head above water" in more senses than one.

But in my present undertaking there is one gulph in which I fear to sink; and that gulph is Lethe. There is one strem which I dread my inability to stem—it is the tide of Popular Opinion. I have ventured, and, no doubt, rashly ventured.

"Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
To try my fortune in a sea of glory,
But far beyond my depth!"

At present, it is hope alone that buoys me up; for more substantial support I must be indebted to my own exertions; well knowing that, in this land of literature, merit never wants its reward; that such merit is mine, I dare not presume to think; but still, there is something within me that bids me hope that I may be able to glide prosperously down the stream of public estimation, or, in the words of Virgil.

——Celerare viam rumore secundo."

FROM THE ETON MISCELLANY, No. III.

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.

Arbitrium, et jus, et norma loquendi—HOR.

Mr. Bouverie, I am one of those silent beings, who, being troubled with "mauvaise honte," and destitute of fluency of expression, content themselves with listening to conversation, without venturing to take a part in it. You may, on this account, think that I am a very unfit person to write, on such a subject as the Art of Conversation; I confess the justice of the remark, but venture to presume upon your indulgence. For I seldom speak, yet I never fail to listen attentively, and make my remarks according to circumstances; and having by nature a desire of conversing, though marred by an unconquerable timidity, my only recource is in the pen. Whether that pen be gifted with more fluency than my tongue, I am, not a sufficient judge; but I am compelled to give vent to my ideas, like the barbers's boy in the fable of Midas, not without fear that my paper may rise in judgment against me, and cry, "Taciturn has ass's ears."

But joking apart, I have often wondered that no one has attempted to reduce conversation to a system, for the benefit of those whose ideas are not so unembarrassed, and whose tongues are not so glib as their owners could have wished. For want of a better, I have ventured to send you a scheme of my own, which has already been of advantage to me, and I hope may be so to others.

The Art of Conversation is divided into seven grand classes The Dialectical or Argumentative: the Masticatory or Table-talk: the Anacreontic, or Love-making: the Terpsichoric, or Ball-room talk: the Soiree, or Tea-and-turn-out talk; Poluphloisbian, or Fustian, talk; and the Pompholugopaphlasmatic, or Noisy-nonsensical talk.

Class I.—*The Dialectical or Argumentative*

The beauty and effect of this style consists in giving your opponent the lie without ceremony, as nothing tends so much to weaken his veracity; the next point is never to confess yourself beaten; but when hard pressed to shift your gronnd and attack him at a new point. The usual subjects in this class are all matters relating to politics and this style should never be used without an accompanying bottle.

Class II.—*The Masticatory, or Table Talk.*

The chief point to be observed in this style is, that it should never be used to such a degree as to interrupt the more essential duty of eating: consequently, that man may consider that he has made some proficiency who can talk with considerable volubility with his mouth full, for thereby he kills two birds with one stone.

Class III.—*The Anacreontic. or Love-making style.*

In this class four things are essentially necessary: the first, Flattery; the second, Impudence; the third, Pertinacity; and the fourth, Self-sufficiency. Those who expect to be successful in this style, must take especial care to have always at their fingers ends a good stock of ready-made "Impromptus;" each of which should contain upon an average, four sighs, one bleeding heart, three, lilies, and a rose; Cupid and Venus, to appear classical; three "till deaths," to appear faithful; and sixteen metaphors to appear poetical; for of those three appearances, the last is the best.

N. B. To this class the language of the eyes is a very necessary adjunct.

Class IV.—*The Terpsichoric, or Ball Room Talk.*

In this class the chief thing spoken is Nonsense; and to speak that gracefully is the only object in view. Subjects are seldom sought from a distance; since the music, the lights the floor, and the faces, will generally last pretty well to the last bar of "Finale." In criticising the last of these, great caution is necessary, as if handsome, you will often excite your partner's jealousy; if ugly, you stand a chance of hearing that you have been inveighing against her sister.

Class V.—*The Soirée, or Tea-Table Talk.*

The subject of this kind of conversation is generally Scandal, and it is chiefly by means of these that malicious reports travel with telegraphic expedition. No person whatever should venture to attend one of these meetings without providing herself with the news of the day: how Lady F. flirted at the Opera with Colonel C.: how Mrs. R. lost two thousand at Ecarte, and pawned her diamonds to pay it; how a separation had been talked of between Lord and Lady D.; how Lady Rougenoirs complexion was owing to Atkinson's Circassian Bloom, and the colour of her eye-brows to Rowland's Tyrian Dye; with fifty other stories of the like stamp.

N. B. No story should be told without some little addition, which the ingenuity of the relater will readily suggest.

Class VI—*The Poluphloisbian, or Fustian style.*

The grand principle of this style is Noise; and its merit consists in the use of big words where small would answer the purpose. The more recondite, and less intelligible the words, the better is the effect produced. A professor of this style will never say, "Pray snuff the candle;" but "Vouchsafe to decapitate the supererogatory elevation of the luminary:" instead of "Brush my coat," he would say, "Administer purification to the pulverulent superficies of my habiliments:" in short, he will stretch his jaws, and our language, to the greatest possible extent, and think more of himself for discovering a high-sounding word, than if he had Squared the Circle, or invented the Perpetual Motion.

Class VII.—*The Pompholugopaphlasmatic, or Noisy-nonsensical style.*

To this style the old proverb applies, "More Sound than Sense." It is chiefly used by Hectors, bravos, bullies, and those dandies whose stays are unfashionably loose enough, to admit of its being used with effect. It consists chiefly of oaths, to render which expressive, requires great power and skill. With ordinary performers they degenerate into unmeaning expletives; but with first rate swearers they cannot fail to convince all those, who have not their ears stopped by good sense, or their minds, depraved by that vulgar quality understanding.

Having thus completed my classes, I beg leave to announce to the world, my intention of publishing by subscription, a series of cards, containing every requisite to the above styles. The cards on class the first, will contain all the arguments of coffee-house politicians, on both sides of every question arranged according to the Socratic method; by means of which those who wish to display the versatility of their genius may change sides at their pleasure.

The Second Series will contain a vast variety of original stories, with suitable introductions; also two general speeches of hanks, adapted to any person, toast, or dinner.

The Third will contain new and original Raptures, warranted to captivate.

The Fourth will be found abundant in criticisms on the last new Quadrilles; with remarks on all description of faces, blonde, brunette, Madonna, &c. &c, drawn from nature expressly for this work. Also an Essy on Lemonade, and, an extract from Jarrin's "Italian Confectioner, on the subject of Ices,

The Fifth will contain every requisite of an acomplished scandal-monger; also an history of the Tea-plant, for a botanical coterie. Fictitious stories and false scandal will also be inserted; equal to true.

The Sixth will contain, "The Difficulties of Johnson," selected chiefly from his dictionary; also a supply of Greek words, of the best quality and loudest sound, neatly anglicised, warranted to contain more letters than any yet published.

The Seventh with contain a collection of challenges, and as many apologies; directions for talking big, with a copious assortment of lies, oaths and gasconades.

If you will be so kind, Mr. Bouverie, as to insert this Scheme in the next number of your Miscellany you may be assured that I will find a tongue to praise you; in the mean time believe me.

Your devot ed Servant,
TOBIAS TACITURN

BRIDGE OF SUSPENSION.—Turning over the pages of Humboldt's splendid work on South America (the publication price of which is between two and three hundred pounds) we were agreeably surprised by a complete graphic illustration of an ancient bridge of suspension of a very perfect and economical kind. It is called the bridge of Penipe, and crosses the river Chambo. We translate the description as it is given by the illustrious traveller:—"The cords are about three or four inches thick, and made of the fibres of the root of the American agave. On each side of the river they are fastened to some rough wood work, formed of the trunks of the schinus molle. As their weight causes them to bend towards the middle of the river, and it would be imprudent to draw the cords too tight, they are obliged, although the shore is not much elevated, to make steps at the two extremities of the bridge. That of Penipe is 120 feet long, and seven or eight feet wide, but there are bridges of much larger dimensions; the large cords are covered transversely with small pieces of bamboo. These constructions, which the South Americans made use of long before the arrival of the Europeans, bring to recollection the chain bridge of Boutan, and that also in the interior of Africa. Mr. Turner, in his interesting journey to Thibet, has given us the plan of the one at Tcheutchen, which is 140 feet long, and which is passed on horseback. The bridge at Boutan rests on five chains, covered with pieces of bamboo.

Sir Colquhoun Grant being in command of a regiment at Clonmel, he gave offence in some way to an honest shopkeeper, named Mulcahy, who struck him on the parade, in presence of his whole corps. The officers rushed forward to seize the delinquent, but Sir Colquhoun interposed, declaring that he had been the aggressor, and as the gentleman thought proper to resent his conduct in so gross a manner, it remained for him to seek the usual reparation. "Oh!" exclaimed Mulcahy, "if its for fighting you are, I'll fight you; but it shall neither be with swords nor pistols, nor any thing else but my two fists" (and fine big mutton fists they were, sure enough.) "Well, then," replied the gallant officer, "with all my heart. By insulting you, I have put myself on a level with you, and of course cannot refuse to meet you on your own terms. Come along, Sir." The men were dismissed; and Colonel Grant, accompanied by his adversary and some mutual friends, repaired to the mess room, where he very speedily closed up Mr. Mulcahy's peepers, and sent him home *perfectly satisfied*. That was the proudest day of Mulcahy's life, and many a time has he boasted of the black eye he got from a K. C. B., as if it were an honourable ornament emblazoned upon his escutcheon. "Ever since that morning," would he say, "let me meet Sir Colquhoun Grant where I might—in town or country—among lords or ladies—dressed in plain clothes or dizened out in gold and scarlet—he would give me his hand and say, 'How are you, Billy!'"

A gentlem, and a friend of Wilkie, who, a few days since, arrived from the continent, states that he left the artist at Geneva, where his health was greatly advanced; and he was still employed in the full and highly successful pursuit of his professional labours. He had visited Munich, Vienna, Dresden, and Prague, and was every where well received. At Geneva he was visited by the Duke of Gordon, Lord Moira, Lady Coote, and other English persons of *vertu*, who were in the town. His productions are in high estimation on the continent, and, as an instance, it may be mentioned, that an agent from Mr. Peel, M. P. attended at the sale of the property belonging to the late King of Bavaria, and offered 1,100l. for "The Reading of the Will," but it was bought for a much higher sum on behalf of the present sovereign. The artist had finished and sent home one picture. He had nearly completed another, representing the Princess Doria performing the religious ceremony of washing the feet of the female pilgrims during the Jubilee, at Rome. The scene contains five other figures, beside that of the Princess Doria, and amongst them one which was noticed by several of the English visitors as a remarkably striking, though, as the artist stated, perfectly accidental likeness of the Duchess of St. Albans in her more youthful days when Miss Melon. This picture is spoken of as one of his finest productions. He had also made a very spirited sketch of the scene between Buonaparte and Pope Pius, when the Emperor commanded the Pontiff to sign the divorce of Josephine. It is the opinion of amateurs who saw these works, that Wilkie had benefitted considerably by the study of the productions of the earlier masters during his extensive tour on the continent. It was observed by the artist that he had been remarkably unsuccessful in his search of the humorous, and had not seen a single trait worth committing to canvass. In fact, he was decidedly of opinion that no where does it so abound as in Great Britain, where his friends expect him shortly to return.—*Morning Paper.*